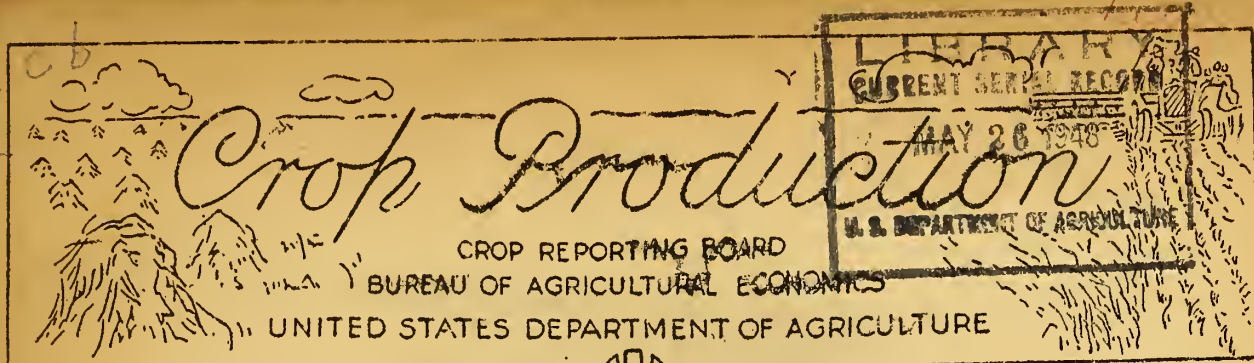


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Release: May 10, 1948

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3.00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MAY 1, 1948

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

ITEM	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Crops of 1937-46	Crop of 1947	Crop of 1948	Crops of 1937-46	Crop of 1947	Crop of 1948
ACREAGE						
For harvest (1,000 acres)	41,724	54,780	52,471	3,055	2,022	2,048
Percent not har- vested for grain	12.4	5.7	10.5	46.7	45.5	45.0
YIELD PER ACRE (bushels).....	16.6	19.5	1/ 16.1	12.1	12.8	1/ 12.7
PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels)	688,606	1,067,970	1/ 845,484	37,398	25,977	1/ 25,988

CROP	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	Percent			Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated May 1, 1948
Oats 2/.....	71	75	63	--	--	--
Hay.....	82	85	86	--	--	--
Pasture.....	80	82	84	--	--	--
Early potatoes 2/	78	79	80	--	--	--
Peaches 2/ (1,000 bu.).....	--	--	--	3/ 17,295	22,438	15,018
Maple Products:						
Sugar (1,000 lb.)	--	--	--	508	305	253
Sirup (1,000 gal.)	--	--	--	2,273	2,039	1,399

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS, MAY 1

CROP	Average 1937-46			1947			1948		
	Percent	4/ 1,000 tons	Percent	4/ 1,000 tons	Percent	4/ 1,000 tons	Percent	4/ 1,000 tons	Percent
All hay.....	14.8	14,218	15.9	15,974	14.7	15,097			

1/ Indicated May 1, 1948. 2/ 10 Southern States; California also included for Early Potatoes. 3/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

Release:
May 10, 1948
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CROP PRODUCTION, MAY 1, 1948
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1945	1946	Indicated
	1936-45			1947
	Thousand boxes			
CITRUS FRUITS 1/:				
Oranges & Tangerines..	86,678	104,350	118,680	113,860
Grapefruit.....	44,593	63,450	59,520	60,860
Lemons.....	12,186	14,450	13,760	12,200

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1947	1948	Average	1947	1948
	1937-46			1937-46		
	Million pounds			Millions		
March.....	9,196	9,809	9,273	5,537	6,157	6,093
April.....	9,773	10,385	10,002	5,856	6,314	6,304
Jan.-Apr. Incl.....	35,083	37,539	35,848	18,636	21,835	21,458

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

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J. E. Pallesen, Secretary,

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SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1948

May 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

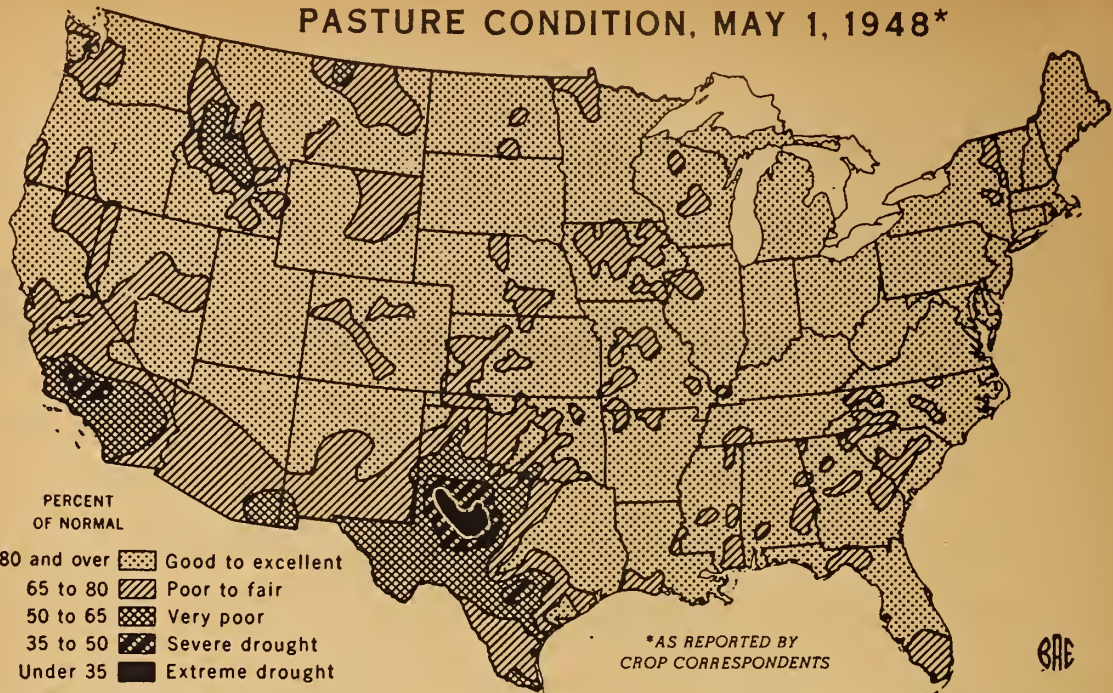
GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF MAY 1, 1948

Satisfactory progress of spring work was possible during most of April in practically all of the country east of the Rockies. The weather conditions that fostered field activity, however, were somewhat adverse for winter wheat in parts of the southern Great Plains. Elsewhere the condition of fall-sown crops is mostly good to excellent, though grasses, meadows and pastures have developed a little slowly in the North. Hay stocks remain fairly large for the country as a whole, in spite of heavy late-feeding requirements, which nearly exhausted supplies in some sections.

Winter wheat suffered some deterioration and acreage loss in the Great Plains, but was in good to excellent condition in most other important areas. Production is now forecast at 845 million bushels, only 15 million less than on April 1. Although no official estimate of spring wheat production will be available until next month, average yields on the prospective acreage would bring the total wheat crop up to 1,117 million bushels.

Rye production of 25 million bushels is expected, with an above-average yield on a slightly larger acreage for harvest than last season. A hay crop nearly as large as in either of the past 2 years is foreseen from current reported condition, and with the carryover promises an ample supply for the smaller number of hay-consuming animals on farms. Pasture condition is rather uniformly good. Spring truck crops will furnish supplies of vegetables only slightly below last year and well above average. Early potatoes may reach markets later than usual, but production is expected to be relatively large in the South, while California has an excellent crop.

PASTURE CONDITION, MAY 1, 1948*

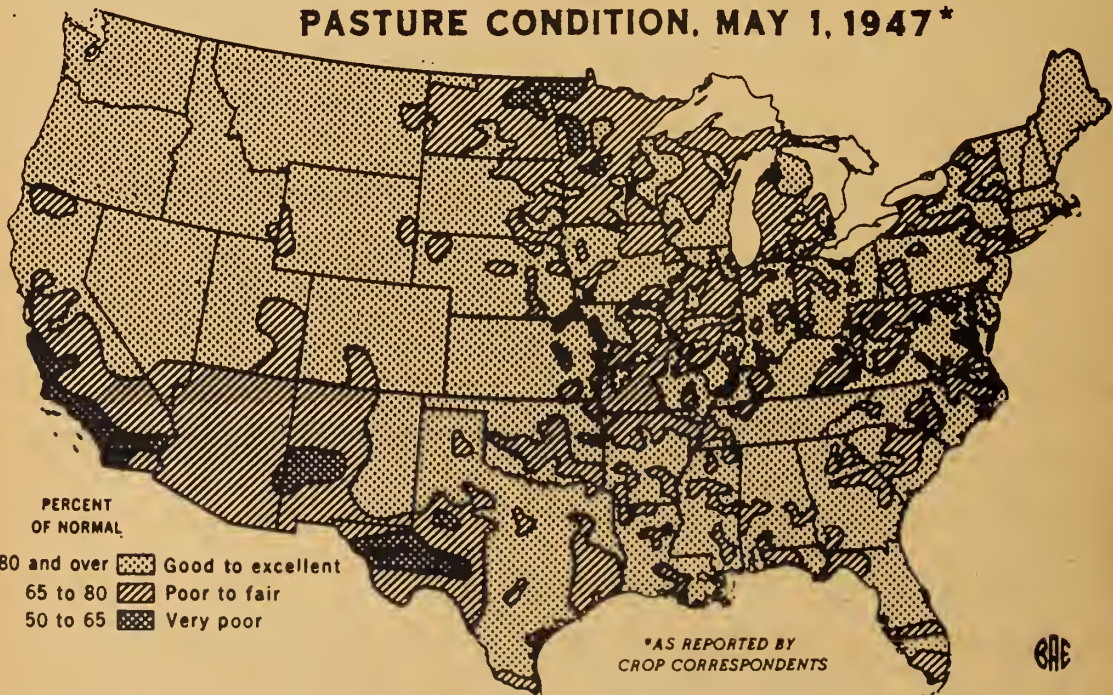


U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 46748

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE CONDITION, MAY 1, 1947*



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 46344

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Temperatures were above average throughout most of April, the chief exception being in the Pacific Northwest. Monthly averages ranged from about normal in New England to 6 degrees above normal in the southern Great Plains and scattered interior sections, but average temperatures were about normal in northern Mountain States to 3 degrees below normal in parts of Washington and northern California. Rainfall continued fairly heavy during the first third of April, but in following weeks was relatively light, except in New York, Pennsylvania, and the upper Ohio Valley, in Florida, and in some west North Central and Pacific States. On the whole, rains supplied the areas where moisture was needed and was light where supplies had been excessive. Lack of moisture in the southern Great Plains and some southeastern areas was partially alleviated by rains early in May. Irrigation water supplies improved generally, and particularly in California, but are still below usual there and in Nevada, Arizona and parts of New Mexico and Texas.

Field work, delayed by wet weather in March and early April, progressed rapidly under the favorable conditions in the latter two-thirds of April. The chief exception was in the Pacific Northwest and Montana where, in contrast with last year's early spring, the season is now regarded as 2 to 3 weeks late. In other portions where seasonal work had been delayed, most of the backwardness was overcome and in some East North Central States progress was more advanced than usual. The dry, warm weather in Great Plains areas, except northern North Dakota, favored progress of spring work.

Spring seeding of grain progressed rapidly during the latter half of April, with the soil in good condition. Mechanized equipment was a big factor in getting the work done rapidly and efficiently. In some sections of the South and Southwest, in Missouri and southern Illinois, seeding of oats was delayed beyond optimum dates, and some intended grain acreage was not sown, but was shifted to later crops. The extent of these shifts in crops cannot be fully appraised at this time, but may result in slightly larger acreages of corn, soybeans and sorghums than were planned. Reports indicate that the acreage of sorghums in the Southwest may be increased over intentions as a result of abandonment of winter wheat. In Montana and northern North Dakota, there may be some shift from spring wheat to oats, barley and flax, because of the lateness of the season. Seeding of rice is well advanced in the South and early fields are making good progress; planting is 2 weeks late in California. Plowing for corn and soybeans has made good progress in the Corn Belt and planting had been started as far north as Iowa. Cotton planting and growth is proceeding at about the usual rate. Soil moisture is ample in practically all sections, except parts of the Great Plains, and rapid development of crops is expected if May weather is warm.

Winter wheat is developing well in practically all areas, except parts of the southern Great Plains. In some North Central and Pacific Northwest States the reported condition is near the highest of record. In a strip from central Nebraska diagonally across Kansas to the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles, much wheat was sown late last fall and had little opportunity to develop. Root systems were small and were unsuccessful in penetrating to subsoil moisture, as the topsoil was crusted several inches in depth. The frequent rains needed by this wheat did not occur. Some acreage has been lost, grazed off or plowed up, and much of the remainder is heading very short. Total wheat abandonment is indicated at 10.5 percent, compared with the average of 12.4 percent. Winter oats, making up two-thirds of the total oats acreage in 10 Southern States, are reported in only fair condition, poor in Oklahoma and Texas.

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Fall-sown barley ranges in condition from poor in Texas to excellent in northerly areas. Rye production, estimated at 26 million bushels, the same as last year, is only about two-thirds average.

Meadows and pastures are in promising condition, rather uniformly good over most of the country. Hay condition indicates a crop of about 101 million tons. Winter-killing was severe in Iowa and some adjacent areas and condition was poor in the dry Southwest. Pastures were not yet in full use in northern States and supplemental feeding of hay was still necessary. The condition, at 84 percent, has been exceeded only a few times in the 26 years of record, most recently in 1945. Western range feed improved with April rains, but new feed is late in most northern and higher sections, and short in dry southwestern areas. Livestock wintered fairly well and are in a little below average condition.

Egg production in April was about the same as in April 1947 and 8 percent above average despite fewer layers than last year. The rate of lay was the highest of record for the month, 18.1 eggs per hen. With the number of young chickens on farms one-sixth less than a year ago, the downward trend in laying flocks continues. The cost of poultry ration was the highest in 25 years of record, so that in spite of current high egg prices the egg-feed relationship was still below average. Milk production was smaller than in any April since 1941, for though production per cow was near last year's record, the number of milk cows was substantially less. Record production per cow for May 1 was equaled or exceeded in 16 States, of which 6 were Southern States with unusually lush pastures, and the others Central and Western States in most of which milk cows have been sharply culled in recent years.

Conditions affecting truck crops were about average for the month. The prospective tonnage of spring crop vegetables is about 6 percent less than in 1947, but 12 percent above average. It will come from an acreage 2 percent less than in 1947, with the indicated yield moderately below last spring. Spring crops of green peppers and eggplant will be particularly heavy, with cauliflower, onions, cabbage, celery and cucumbers moderately larger than last year's crops. All these are also above average. Moderate reductions from last year in spring crops of tomatoes, watermelons, asparagus, shallots, and green lima beans, and substantial reductions in lettuce, snap beans, beets, cantaloups, green peas, and carrots are indicated. Aggregate summer vegetable acreages estimated thus far are about one-tenth less than last year and slightly below average. The intended acreage of truck crops for processing is about 3 percent less than the 1947 planted acreage. Reductions from last year of 10 percent in the acreage of tomatoes and 3 percent each for snap beans and pickling cucumbers more than offset increases planned for green lima beans, canning beets, kraut cabbage, sweet corn and green beans.

Fruit prospects were considerably strengthened by the greatly improved moisture situation in California, though there were some unfavorable aspects elsewhere. About an average aggregate volume of fruit is expected. The 10 southern peach States expect only two-thirds as many peached as last year, for March frosts caused serious damage in several important areas. But in northern areas across the continent most fruit trees and buds came through the winter in good condition, though some damage occurred in a few sections. In Washington, late-April frosts damaged fruits other than apples. The new citrus crop was in good condition in nearly all areas, but serious moisture shortages may limit produc-

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WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat is now indicated at 845,484,000 bushels. This is 21 percent below last year's record winter wheat production of 1,067,970,000 bushels; about 15 million bushels lower than the production indicated a month ago; but nearly 23 percent above the 10-year average of 688,606,000 bushels.

The acreage remaining for harvest is estimated at 52,471,000 acres, or about 4 percent less than the 54,780,000 acres harvested last year, but it is 26 percent above the 10-year average of 41,724,000 acres. The portion of the seeded acreage that will not be harvested for grain is estimated at 10.5 percent, compared with 5.7 percent last year and the 10-year average of 12.4 percent. The indicated yield is 16.1 bushels per acre for harvest, which is 3.4 bushels lower than last year and one-half bushel per acre lower than average.

Wheat emerged from the winter in promising condition wherever there was sufficient moisture last fall and seeding was completed on time. This favorable situation prevails in most of the States east of the Mississippi River, the Intermountain States and the Pacific Northwest, in all of which the spring moisture situation also has been quite favorable and winter losses were light. However, in the large winter wheat area of the Great Plains, wheat lost some ground during April in the struggle to overcome the handicap of late seeding and underdevelopment caused by the persistent dryness at seeding time. Rains during April in this southwestern area were of some benefit, but they were not enough to overcome the accumulated deficiency of moisture, the crusted condition of the ground and the delayed growth of the wheat plants in much of that area. In a large area in Nebraska, central and western Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico wheat was seeded with insufficient moisture and seeding continued until very late. Although hopes for this late seeded acreage were lifted considerably by rains that came during winter months, much of this acreage did not emerge until March. Then it had to contend with a crusted surface and dry weather during April.

Throughout the main wheat belt of central and western Kansas, excepting counties bordering Colorado, much of the wheat was seeded in the dust and failed to emerge until late March. A heavy March snow and beating rains later caused a crust to form on the surface of the ground which was not softened until near the end of April. Heavy abandonment of seeded acreage is evident in Kansas, the principal cause of which is late development of the crop, which resulted in thin stands poor tillering, and weediness. In Nebraska prospects for late sown wheat that had not made much growth or had not fully emerged were reduced by the crusted and cracked surface, high winds and inadequate precipitation. Top soil was dry and both depth of subsoil moisture and degree of saturation are less than last year. On summer fallow fields, there is fairly adequate moisture for plant maintenance. In most of Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico conditions are less promising than a month ago. Wheat is heading out short in Oklahoma, benefit of April rains was of short duration and high winds depleted surface moisture. Northwestern Texas had below normal rainfall during April and hot winds. Some of the acreage of volunteer wheat in Texas that was remaining for harvest on April 1 has since been plowed up. New Mexico's abandonment will be heavy because of thin stands and shallow rooting of wheat seeded late because of very poor moisture conditions last fall. Condition of winter wheat in Colorado, although lower than last year, is good, and reserve moisture is fairly adequate, so a good crop is expected on an enlarged acreage.

In the Pacific Northwest the outlook is exceedingly promising. The moisture situation is the best in years and there was practically no winter-kill. Growth is well advanced in Washington, but a little backward in Oregon and parts of Idaho. Fall and winter drought in California prevented planting the intended acreage but an improved moisture situation checked deterioration and condition of wheat is now better than on April 1.

In other areas the situation is quite favorable. There was good snow cover and a minimum of freezing and thawing from winter damage in East North Central and North Atlantic States. There has been a little more than usual drowning out of low spots on heavy soil, but less than usual flooding of river bottom lands. Acreage in the South Atlantic States is lower than farmers intended last fall, because the wet fall interfered with seeding, but weather has been favorable for growth, and the late planted acreage is coming out well.

OATS (10 SOUTHERN STATES): The May 1 condition of oats at 63 percent in this group of States compares with 75 percent a year ago. However, the condition of the crop in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana is reported from 2 to 7 percent above last year. In Oklahoma and Texas, generally, the spring crop is late and prospects for all oats are poor. In these two States the fall-sown acreage was badly damaged by low temperatures in March. In South Carolina, fall oats are only fair and spring oats are badly in need of rain.

The proportion of fall oats planted in this group of States is slightly below last year but is considerably above the average. Approximately 66 percent of the 1948 acreage is reported as fall sown in the 10 States compared with 67 percent in 1947 and an average of 56 percent for the past 10 years. Four of these States report a smaller proportion of fall sown oats than last year. In Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, however, the proportion of the acreage fall sown is considerably larger than in 1947. Other States in the group report about the same proportion fall sown as last year. In Texas, freeze damage to fall oats caused considerable re-seeding to spring oats.

RYE: May 1 prospects indicate a 1948 rye crop of nearly 26 million bushels. This is about the same as last year's crop but 31 percent under the average. This year's indicated yield per acre of 12.7 bushels compares with 12.8 bushels last year and the average of 12.1 bushels.

The acreage of rye for harvest as grain this year is estimated at 2,048,000 acres. This is slightly larger than the 2,022,000 acres harvested last year but a third less than the average. The acreage for harvest as grain this year represents about 55 percent of the acreage seeded. This percentage is about the same as last year and slightly more than average.

In general, the crop came through the winter in good condition. In the principal producing area -- North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska, a smaller prospective production in South Dakota and Nebraska was more than offset by increases in North Dakota and Minnesota to give a 4-State total 8 percent larger than a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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as of
May 1, 1948

FRUIT: Overall fruit prospects are about average. A few fruit areas in the northern States suffered winter damage but trees and buds as a rule came through the winter in good condition. Late April frosts in Washington caused considerable damage to fruits other than apples. March freezes in the southeastern States seriously damaged peaches in several important areas. The 10 early southern peach States expect a peach crop only two-thirds as large as last year. California received above normal rainfall in April which further relieved the serious winter drought.

New crop citrus was in good condition on May 1 in nearly all areas. Prospects in Texas and Arizona were questionable, however, because of the possibility of serious moisture shortages.

APPLES: A U.S. apple crop of about average size seems the most likely prospect from May 1 conditions. The season is about two weeks earlier than last year in the eastern and central States and about two weeks later than last year in the western States. Scattered April frosts caused some losses but apple buds were not far enough advanced to suffer extensive damage.

In the Northeast, prospects indicate an average-sized crop but an early bloom makes the New York crop especially vulnerable to May frosts. The set of apple buds is generally good in New York and New England with the exception of Baldwins which bore heavily last year. In Pennsylvania, Staymans, the leading variety, has an exceptionally heavy bloom; but the bloom is lighter for Grimes, Delicious and Yorks which set heavily last year.

In the South Atlantic States, production should be much larger than the very short 1947 crop. Present prospects suggest about an average crop. In Maryland and Delaware, damage from frost has been relatively light and localized. In Virginia, there was varied frost damage during the first two weeks of April in the Shenandoah Valley. Prospects are still quite promising for most varieties but Delicious and Black Twig suffered heavy damage. East of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the well-located orchards damage to blooms was generally light. In West Virginia, prospects are very spotted but the outlook is generally good. Frosts around the 20th of April did some damage to apples in the less favorable locations.

For the Central States, a smaller crop both than last year and average seems likely. Although a fair sized crop is indicated for most varieties, Illinois production is expected to fall materially short of last year's very large crop. In Missouri, the set of fruit is light due to a light bloom and dry, chilly weather at blooming time. Ohio and Michigan, have about average prospects but are much more susceptible to frost injury than last year because of the earliness of the season. In Michigan, the season is about a week earlier than average and nearly three weeks earlier than a year ago.

In Washington, an average or better crop is expected from all important apple districts of the State. Low temperatures during the last week of April caused serious losses in a few orchards where early varieties were in full bloom. In Oregon, the bud set is reported satisfactory in all important areas with full bloom occurring the first week in May in the Hood River Valley. In California, on May 1, apples were blossoming in some of the lower areas, while in the higher elevation bloom had not started. The crop prospect is about average. The Idaho prospect was cut by a heavy frost the night of May 1, which is reported to have damaged the early-blooming varieties of Delicious and Jonathan about 50 percent. There has been no damage to Utah apples to date.

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PEACHES: A 15 million bushel peach crop in the 10 southern States is indicated by May 1 conditions. This would be the shortest crop in this area since the record-low crop of 5 million bushels in 1943. The 1947 crop totaled 22 million bushels and the 10-year average is about 17 million bushels. Georgia, with a prospect of 3.9 million bushels, is two-thirds of last year, and South Carolina with 3.3 million bushels is about one-half of last year's production. Arkansas expects about the same size crop as in 1947 or 2.3 million bushels.

In Georgia, the March 29 cold snap caused little damage to the peach crop south of Macon and a fair to good crop is expected in most of these counties. First movement of Mayflowers is expected the second week in May. Early Rose should start moving in volume by the first of June, shipments of Hileys should start from June 15 to 20 and the harvest of Elbertas is expected around the first of July. The crop in the heavy-producing central Georgia counties is very spotted. Production will be very short in the northern commercial counties. More of the reduction of the crop will come in the Elberta variety than in other varieties due to the fact that the bulk of the production north of Macon is Elbertas. In South Carolina, the crop is very spotted with some orchards and sections completely wiped out, while other orchards have a fair to good crop. Generally speaking, the Ridge and Spartanburg-Greenville areas have a fair set of fruit. Early varieties are expected to begin ripening about May 15 in the central belt and a few days later in the Spartanburg area.

In North Carolina, the Sandhills area has a better crop prospect than the rest of the State. Movement of early varieties is expected to start around June 1, Jubilees around June 15, Hiley Belles July 1 and the heavy volume of Elbertas should start about mid-July. In Alabama, the commercial area in Chilton County is expecting a good size crop. The Arkansas crop varies greatly by areas. Northwest Arkansas was wiped out by low mid-March temperatures. The Nashville-Highland area has about half a peach crop left after the March freeze. The Clarksville-Lamarr area has prospects for a very large crop. The Crowley-Ridge has good prospects although not as good as in the Clarksville-Lamarr area. In northern Louisiana, the crop prospect is good but is poor in other areas. Oklahoma has a very short crop.

Kentucky has a good crop prospect. In Virginia, late March freezes caused widespread damage. The northern counties were not so far advanced and escaped serious damage. However, in the important commercial producing counties of Albemarle, Nelson, Botetourt, Roanoke and Franklin a large percentage of the bloom was killed and a short crop is expected. In West Virginia some orchards and localities were hard hit by freezes while others have a good set. In Maryland and Delaware frost damage has been light and local.

In Ohio, prospects are good in Ottawa County, but in most other areas winter injury reduced the bloom. In Illinois, a fair size crop is expected in the more southern counties, but only about half a crop in the Centralia area. In Michigan, last winter's low temperatures did severe damage in the peach ridge area north of Grand Rapids. Damage is also heavy on poor sites in other areas. However, production for the State is expected to be above the 10-year average but less than recent years. Missouri has only a fair crop prospect due to damage from low winter temperatures and unfavorable weather at blooming time.

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The New York crop prospect appears below average. There was considerable winter injury and in the Hudson Valley a mid-April frost damaged peaches on poor locations. In Pennsylvania, the prospect appears more promising, although peaches on low ground suffered considerable damage from late frost. Although New Jersey peach orchards suffered from winter injury and low April temperatures there was a good bloom in mid-April about 10 days earlier than last year.

In California, both the Clingstone and Freestone varieties have set somewhat lighter than in 1947 and 1946. Thinning of Clingstones will probably begin in the main commercial areas the second week in May. Soil moisture conditions and summer irrigation should be fairly adequate for most of the Clingstone peach acreage. The Freestone crop appears to have a spotted set. Soil moisture conditions are probably a little less satisfactory for Freestone peaches than for Clingstones. In Washington considerable damage was caused to the Yakima Valley crop by frost during the last week of April. Bloom was fairly heavy but there is a question whether peaches will set well following the low temperatures. The crop bloomed about two weeks later than last year. In Idaho peaches had a heavy bloom but the crop was thinned by a heavy frost the night of May 1. It is too early to tell the extent of the damage.

PEARS: The California Bartlett pear crop prospect varies by areas. Although there was a good bloom in the Sacramento Valley, the set appears light. The Santa Clara Valley reports a good-sized crop in prospect. Lakeland and Eldorado counties, which usually produce a very high quality shipping pear, are very late. Many trees are just reaching full bloom. This is also true of Bartletts in some of the other mountain counties. The prospect for other varieties is a little better than for Bartletts. Although Hardys and Comice appear a little light, there are no conspicuously short crops in prospect in the important producing counties. In Washington, pear prospects in the lower Yakima Valley were reduced by freezing weather the nights of April 25 and 26. However, only slight losses have been reported in the Upper Yakima Valley where the crop apparently has a good set. In the Wenatchee district, prospects are fair to good. In Oregon, the Rogue River Valley Bartletts were in full flower about April 27 or 3 weeks later than last year. The weather during the flowering period was cold and rainy so the crop outlook is somewhat uncertain. Conditions were similar in Douglas County and in the Willamette Valley. Weather was more favorable for pollination in the Hood River Valley. In the Rogue River Valley, D'Anjous were in full bloom about April 24 and Bosc's about April 30. Pollination conditions were not as favorable as in the Hood River Valley where full bloom on D'Anjous varied from April 26 in the lower valley to May 2 in the upper valley.

In the Eastern States, trees came through the winter in good condition with practically no winter or spring freeze damage up to May 1.

GRAPES: In California the prospect appears relatively good in nearly all localities. The early varieties such as Thompson Seedless in the earlier areas were showing bunch forms by May 1. There is considerable concern that California grape production may be reduced on account of the long drought. However, a large portion of the grape acreage which is never irrigated is situated in counties north of the San Francisco Bay area where soil moisture conditions have been fairly favorable. In Washington, the season is very backward and bloom dates are expected to range from May 10 to 25. Some new acreage should come into bearing this year.

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In the Eastern States, some winter injury is reported to vines in the Lake Erie area and in Michigan. In Arkansas, vineyards are unusually clean and well cared for. Prospects appear favorable.

CITRUS: The total orange crop for the 1947-48 season is estimated at 110 million boxes -- 4 percent less than the 1946-47 record-large production of 114 million boxes but 32 percent above average. The total grapefruit crop is placed at 61 million boxes -- 2 percent more than last season and 36 percent above average. California lemons are estimated at 12.2 million boxes -- 11 percent less than last season and about the same as average. Early and midseason oranges have all been harvested except for about 1½ million boxes of southern California navels. About 39 million boxes of Valencia oranges remained for harvest on May 1 this year compared with about 43 million last year. These include California Valencias, estimated at 28 million boxes this season and 34 million boxes last season. Harvest started about May 1 and will continue throughout the summer and fall. Approximately 45.5 million boxes of grapefruit were utilized to May 1 this year, leaving about 15.3 million boxes still available. Last year about 46.4 million boxes were harvested by May 1, leaving about 13 million boxes unpicked. However, last season about 4 million boxes were not utilized because of economic conditions and undoubtedly considerable quantities of this season's crop will not be utilized. This year to May 1 canners used about 17 million boxes of grapefruit compared with about 23 million boxes to May 1 last year. Fresh use this year to May 1 totaled about 28.5 million boxes -- about 5 million boxes more than to the same date last year.

Florida weather during April was mostly favorable for citrus crops. Texas citrus trees and fruit were in satisfactory condition on May 1, but growers were faced with the possibility of an acute moisture shortage. April rainfall in the Texas citrus area was the shortest since 1920 and wind velocities and temperatures during April were above normal. In Arizona, the shortage of irrigation water continues to be acute; however, condition of citrus trees is satisfactory at present. Prospects in California are generally favorable for the new crops of citrus fruits.

CHERRIES: Sweet Varieties: In California, the cherry bloom extended over a long period and maturity may be somewhat irregular. The State's crop is estimated at 28,600 tons -- 11,300 Royal Anns and 17,300 tons of other varieties. The 1947 production totaled 28,000 tons, 11,700 Royal Anns and 16,300 other varieties. Production in 1946 was 34,000 tons.

In Washington, cherry orchards in the lower Yakima Valley, part of the central Yakima Valley, and in the lower Wenatchee Valley were in full bloom the third week in April and were subjected to low temperatures the nights of April 25 and 26. The growers who had smudge pots used them. In Oregon, trees were in full bloom the last of April with the weather only fair for pollination in eastern Oregon and rather poor in western Oregon where rains were almost continuous during the flowering period. In the other Western States, prospects to May 1 were favorable although there was a small amount of frost damage in Idaho.

In the Eastern States, some winter and mid-April freeze damage is reported to sweet cherry orchards in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1948

May 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Sour varieties, produced mainly in the Great Lakes States, came through the winter in good condition. The season is about two weeks earlier than last year with bloom occurring in early May in New York and Michigan. With the earlier bloom May frosts are more of a hazard than last year.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The California plum crop is estimated at 67,000 tons compared with 74,000 tons in 1947 and 100,000 tons in 1946. California plums had a good blossom although some varieties did not set well, especially Beauties, the first main variety to reach maturity. In late April, a heavy wind-storm in the southern San Joaquin Valley reduced the prospective tonnage in Kern county and to a lesser degree in Tulare and Fresno counties. The late-blooming varieties have a better prospect than the early varieties, although in some localities brown rot is taking a heavy toll. The drought prior to blooming time has probably reduced potential production in some orchards, especially the hillside plantings.

The California prune crop shows a heavy set. Prune orchards in all areas are looking good but it is expected that the dry fall and winter will result in lower production than last year in the hillside orchards. In Western Oregon and Washington, where prunes are produced largely for processing, a fair-sized crop appears in prospect. Although the bloom was moderately heavy, weather during much of the flowering period in late April was too wet and cool for the bees to work. In the Yakima Valley of Washington, losses have been rather heavy from the late April frost. In the Walla Walla district, a good prune crop is in prospect. In the Milton-Freewater district of Oregon the bloom was heavy and weather conditions favorable for pollination. Moisture conditions are better than average and a relatively large crop of prunes is expected. In Idaho, the May 1 frost did a moderate amount of damage to the bloom but at least an average-sized crop seems in prospect.

APRICOTS: The California apricot crop is estimated at 261,000 tons compared with 165,000 tons last year and 306,000 tons in 1946. In most important commercial areas, apricots have set a heavy crop and if early season moisture had been adequate a large crop probably would be made. Irrigated orchards should produce large crops but there are hillside plantings such as on the edges of the Santa Clara Valley and in the Winters Area where sizes may average small. In Washington apricots located in the Lower Yakima Valley and Benton County were harder hit by the late April freeze than other fruits. Heavy losses occurred except in orchards which were heated. In the main Wenatchee and Wenatchee-Heights districts, apricots are doing well as temperatures have not been low enough to cause damage. Utah apricots were undamaged up to May 1, but are subject to possible low May temperatures.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: The prospects of California almond production are very irregular, principally because of the effects of late winter and early spring frosts. Some of the earlier flowering varieties were in blossom in late January. There were many nights of frost while some varieties were in bloom. Also, in the nonirrigated areas the dry fall and winter reduced the crop prospect. The May 1 condition is 57 percent of normal in comparison with 66 a year ago and 81 two years ago.

The California walnut crop shows great differences in advancement by varieties and by localities. The May 1 condition is 82 percent of normal in comparison with 74 a year ago and 86 two years ago. In Oregon the trees are in good condition.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
May 1, 1948

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Oregon filbert trees are in good condition and the season is about two weeks later than last year.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported at 80 percent of normal, compared with 79 percent last year and the May 1 average of 78 percent. Below-average condition is reported in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Condition is below that of May 1, 1947 in South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

In Florida, harvest of the Hastings crop is at its peak and should be about completed by June 1. Yields in this area and in the LaCrosse area are lighter than expected. Harvest of the early spring crop in Texas should be about complete by mid-May.

Condition of the North Carolina commercial crop is unusually good and the yield now indicated has been exceeded only once—in 1946. In this State, condition of the farm crop is less favorable than that of the commercial crop as soil moisture deficiencies developed in some areas before planting of the farm crop was complete. In South Carolina and Georgia condition of early potatoes is very poor. Heavy rains caused abandonment of some commercial acreage in South Carolina and south Georgia. In Georgia, the commercial crop for late spring harvest is expected to be the smallest of record; the South Carolina crop is expected to be the second smallest of record.

In Alabama, movement of the commercial crop began in volume May 5, somewhat later than usual in order to ship a more mature crop. In this State, the farm crop was planted later than usual but is making favorable progress. The commercial crop in Mississippi was damaged by frost in March but April conditions generally favored development of early potatoes. Digging of the commercial crop in Louisiana has started, but the crop will be one of the smallest of record as the acreage is less than one-half of average. Early potatoes in Arkansas and Oklahoma were planted later than usual. In Arkansas, potatoes are generally up to good stands and making rapid growth. In Oklahoma, cold March weather retarded growth and plants were further delayed by dry weather until April 24. At that time beneficial rains fell and the Oklahoma crop made good growth the last week of April.

Conditions have generally favored development of the California crop despite minor frost damage to some fields in the Edison district. There was some further damage from high winds at the end of April, but the State yield should not be seriously affected. Yields are expected to be below those of the past two seasons but the acreage for harvest and the production indicated by May condition have been exceeded only in 1946.

TOBACCO - 1947 REVISED: The revised estimate of total United States tobacco production in 1947 is 2,108 million pounds. This is 9 percent lower than the record crop of 1946 when 2,322 million pounds were harvested. The revised estimate is about 3 percent less than was indicated in the preliminary report of December 1947. Final sales data covering most of the 1947 crop and special reports by growers, dealers and others, including interstate sales data assembled by the Production and Marketing Administration, provide the basis for the revisions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1948

May 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Production of flue-cured tobacco amounted to 1,317 million pounds, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent below the 1946 record crop of 1,352 million pounds. Record high average yield per acre in the Georgia belt gave a record production in that area.

The burley crop is placed at 484 million pounds, sharply below the record 1946 crop when 614 million pounds were produced. Very substantial acreage reductions from the 1946 acreage accounted for most of the lower production in 1947. Yields, however, were lower in most States.

Production of fire-cured tobacco in 1947 is estimated at about 86 million pounds, compared with 109 million pounds produced in 1946. The crop of dark air-cured is placed at 37.3 million pounds, down about 25 percent below the production of last year.

Total production of cigar tobacco for 1947 is estimated at 144 million pounds as compared with the revised estimate of 151 million pounds for 1946. Of this total, fillers are estimated at 65.1 million, binders at 65.7 million and wrappers at 13.4 million pounds for the 1947 crops.

Gross returns to growers for their 1947 crop was \$912,169,000, about 13 percent less than the \$1,046,442,000 received for the record large crop produced in 1946. Flue-cured tobacco prices averaged 41.2 cents per pound or 7.1 cents per pound below the 1946 average price. However, with the smaller crop and better quality leaf, burley tobacco sold at a record high to average 48.3 cents per pound compared with 39.7 cents in 1946 and 45.6 cents, the previous high average received for burley in 1943. The composite average price for all tobacco produced in 1947 was 43.3 cents per pound compared with 45.1 cents for the 1946 crop.

SUGAR PRODUCTION - 1947 REVISED: Sugar production from the 1947 continental beet and cane crops is estimated at 2,208,000 tons (equivalent raw value) compared with the December 1947 preliminary estimate of 2,199,000 tons. This is about 14 percent above average. Last year's total consists of 1,832,000 tons of beet sugar (raw value) and 376,000 tons of cane sugar. The reported per ton outturn of sugar from both beets and sugarcane processed was somewhat below average.

A record crop of 12,504,000 tons of sugar beets was harvested in 1947 despite disappointing yields in the Great Lakes Area. The previous record was 12,194,000 tons produced in 1940. Production of sugarcane for sugar in Louisiana and Florida amounted to 4,974,000 tons, about 11 percent below the average. Yields per acre in both States were below average primarily because of last fall's hurricane damage.

Farm value of the 1947 sugar beet and sugarcane for sugar crops, excluding seed, is estimated at \$184,816,000, compared with \$154,854,000 in 1946. The 1947 value is based on an average price of \$11.90 per ton for beets and \$7.28 per ton for cane.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: The 1948 production of both sirup and sugar was below last year.

This year's indicated sirup production, 1,399,000 gallons, compares with 2,039,000 gallons in 1947 and the average of 2,273,000 gallons. The estimated production of sugar, 253,000 pounds, is about 17 percent below last year and 50 percent below the average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1948

May 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The low sirup and sugar production in 1948 was due to several factors. Intermittent freezing and thawing weather (warm days and cool nights), which is conducive to heavy run of sap, did not occur this year. Instead, continuous warm weather prevailed during most of the tapping season. Some operators reported that they did not tap their trees because of high labor costs and the increased supply of competing products. The heavy demand and favorable prices of maple lumber is encouraging owners to sell some of their trees. About 7,959,000 trees were tapped in 1948 compared with 8,568,000 last year.

The quality of the 1948 crop was poor, although some of the dark sirup is of good flavor.

HAY: Reported condition of hay on May 1 indicates that the total quantity made this year may be as much as 101 million tons. Carryover of old hay on farms on May 1 is estimated to have been about 15 million tons. The indicated total prospective supply of about 116 million tons is sufficient for all ordinary needs of the livestock to be fed. It provides nearly as much per animal unit as we had in the last two years.

This year's May 1 farm stocks of old hay -- 15 million tons -- were about a million tons less than on May 1, 1947 and a little more than the 10-year average. Shortages developed last winter in some places, notably southern California, and also in some localities in the northern States where severe weather made movement of hay very difficult -- even over short distances. But in most places supplies were sufficient to last through to grass with some left over.

There was rather more than the usual winter-killing of clover-timothy and alfalfa in the West North Central States. Such damage was especially severe in Iowa and parts of adjacent States. Some badly damaged fields may be plowed up. However, in most parts of the country hay crops have made good growth this spring. Reported May 1 condition was 86 for the United States. This is one point higher than a year ago and 4 points higher than the 10 year average.

PASTURES: By May 1 growth of pasture feed for the country as a whole was somewhat better than average for the date with green feed well advanced in most central and southeastern sections, but slow in a number of northern and western States. Moisture supplies are adequate over most of the country except the lower Great Plains and Southwest, and warm weather should spur growth. May 1 pasture condition for the United States was 84 percent of normal, one point above April 1, two points above a year earlier and four points above the 1937-46 average for May 1.

April average temperatures ranged from normal to 6 degrees above normal for the entire country except for parts of New England, the Pacific Northwest, northern California, and Nevada where temperatures were below normal for the month. Precipitation during the month was below normal over much of the central and southern portions of the country but above normal in the West Coast States, Dakotas, Minnesota, North Atlantic States, upper Ohio Valley, and Florida. In some central and southwestern sections of the country, dry winds rapidly depleted topsoil moisture and retarded growth of grass.

Pasture condition on May 1 was considerably better than a year earlier in all regional groups of States except in the South Central States and in the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1948

as of
May 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Western States. May 1 pasture condition was above the 1937-46 average for the date in all regional group of States except the South Central. East of the Mississippi, pastures were good to excellent except in a few scattered localities and above average for the date in all States. West of the Mississippi, May 1 pasture condition was below the 1937-46 average for the date in Iowa, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California. Compared with a year earlier, pastures in Texas, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and the Pacific Northwest were furnishing substantially less feed.

Texas pasture condition on May 1, at 67 percent of normal, was lowest since 1939; 12 points below average and 18 points below a year earlier. Pastures were in good condition in eastern Texas but in the central and western portions, particularly in the Southern Plains, Western Plateau and Trans Pecos areas, ranges were critically dry. Ranges in the southern parts of New Mexico and Arizona were in poor to fair condition. In Southern California, pastures and ranges on May 1 were still poor but for the State as a whole condition improved 18 points from April 1, and on May 1 was about the same as in the past 2 years. In much of Idaho, pasture and range feed was very short with little or no new grass because of cold dry weather.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during April is estimated at 10.0 billion pounds, 4 percent lower than last year and the smallest production for the month since 1941. While April milk production per cow was close to last year's record high level, the number of milk cows on farms was down substantially. Milk production per capita for April averaged 2.29 pounds, lowest for the month since 1937 and the third lowest in 18 years of record.

During April, milk production per cow showed sharp seasonal gains in central and southern areas where green feed from pastures was beginning to influence milk flow. On May 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 17.77 pounds per cow, a new high record for the date. A year ago, production per cow was 17.44 pounds, and the average for May 1, in the 1937-46 period was 16.07 pounds. In the North Atlantic and Western regions, milk production per cow gained less than usual between April 1 and May 1. In other regions the percentage increase during the month was several points more than average with sharpest gains evident in the Southeast.

In the Central and Southern regions, milk production per cow on May 1 was above that on the same date a year ago by margins ranging from 1 to 8 percent, but in the North Atlantic and Western regions it remained below the 1947 level. Milk flow per cow this year was above the 1937-46 average for May 1 in all regions. Among individual States, previous high milk production per cow records for May 1 were equaled or exceeded in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama, Montana, Idaho, and Utah. The Central and Western States which showed a record milk production per cow are mostly those where milk cow numbers have been sharply reduced in recent years, while the Southern States are those where milk cows have had the benefit of unusually lush early season pastures.

The percentage of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported milked on May 1 increased sharply from April 1 and was only a little below the high figures for the date recorded in 1938, 1939 and 1941. In all regions except the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1948

May 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

South Central, the percentage of milk cows in production was substantially above average. As compared with a year ago the May 1 percentage of milk cows milked was up considerably in the South Atlantic region, up moderately in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and Western States, about the same in the East North Central, and slightly lower in the South Central.

Among the 22 States for which monthly milk production estimates are made, new high April milk production records were established for Virginia and North Carolina, and the previous high April production was equalled in South Carolina. Milk production was above that of a year ago for Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee, but below previous high April records established in 1945 or 1946. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and California, production was at a relatively high level, but failed to equal one or more years in the 1945-47 period. In Minnesota, Utah, and Idaho this year's above average April production was below that in several earlier years.

In a number of the Western Corn Belt, Great Plains, and Northwestern States, April milk production on farms was below both a year ago and the 1937-46 average for the month. In Oklahoma, milk production in April barely equalled the 19-year low recorded in 1940, and in Kansas April production was below all recent years except 1940. In North Dakota, monthly milk production for April was higher than in 1935, 1937, and 1938, but lower than for all other years on records dating back to 1930. In Iowa, milk production was the lowest for the month since 1937, and in Illinois lowest since 1940. In Washington, April milk production equalled that in 1943, but it was otherwise the lowest since 1939, while in Oregon it was a little higher than in 1946, but lower than in other years since 1938.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	April : 1937-46	April : 1947	March : 1948	April : 1948	State	April : 1937-46	April : 1947	March : 1948	April : 1948
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	85	93	91	91	N.C.	116	129	118	132
Pa.	424	480	456	479	S.C.	49	50	48	52
Ind.	277	294	279	299	Tenn.	166	188	158	190
Ill.	459	468	439	451	Okla.	236	217	174	203
Mich.	435	497	449	473	Mont.	58	54	46	52
Wis.	1,244	1,480	1,304	1,432	Idaho	110	117	104	115
Minn.	773	819	776	782	Utah	53	58	55	58
Iowa	562	579	495	519	Wash.	185	194	157	184
Mo.	310	337	285	362	Oreg.	133	132	102	129
N.Dak.	173	162	138	152	Calif.	488	567	532	547
Kans.	278	267	217	250	Other	3,036	3,061	2,713	2,891
Va.	123	142	137	159	States				
					U.S.	9,773	10,385	9,273	10,002

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,304,000,000 eggs in April -- about the same as in April last year, but 8 percent above the 1937-46 average. Increases from a year ago of 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the West, were offset by decreases of 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central and South Central regions. Egg production for the first four months of this year was 2 percent less than production in this period last year. This decrease was due to a smaller number of layers on farms.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1948

May 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Egg production per layer in April was 18.1 eggs, a record high for the month, compared with 17.6 last year and the average of 17.1 eggs. The rate of lay reached record high levels for the month in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and East North Central regions. However, the rate was above that of last year in all areas, increases ranging from 1 percent in the West to 4 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 4 months of this year was 57.8 eggs compared with 57.7 last year and the average of 51.8 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 349,067,000 layers in April this year -- 2 percent less than in April last year, but 2 percent above the 10-year average. There were fewer layers than last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and Western regions, where numbers of layers were 1 percent larger than in April last year. The seasonal decrease in layers from April 1 to May 1 was 5.3 percent, the same as last year, compared with the average decrease of 5.5 percent. The seasonal decrease from January 1 to May 1 this year was 13.6 percent compared with 12.6 percent last year and the average of 11.7 percent.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1 are estimated at 363,909,000, the smallest number on this date since 1941. This number is 17 percent less than a year ago and 10 percent below the 10-year average. Young chicken holdings were below those of last year in all parts of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 25 percent in the West North Central, 17 percent in the South Atlantic, 16 percent in the North Atlantic, 15 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the South Central and 3 percent in the West.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS MAY 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1937-46	46,812	80,377	109,722	46,170	91,868	28,910	403,859
1947	58,327	88,155	132,549	46,161	80,708	30,051	435,951
1948	49,066	74,699	99,429	38,453	73,253	29,009	363,909

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 42.6 cents per dozen, the highest price for the month in 39 years of record. This compares with 40.8 cents a year ago and the 10-year average of 23.7 cents. Egg markets showed considerable strength during April. Prices generally advanced up to mid-month but receded in some areas toward the close of the month. Prices tended higher in the Southern and Pacific Coast areas throughout the period and closed firm, but in the Central West and Northeast prices worked lower and closed irregular. Storage stocks increased seasonally and were nearly twice those of last year, but below the 5-year average.

Chicken prices averaged 28.0 cents per pound live weight on April 15, the highest for the month since 1920. This compares with 27.7 cents a year ago and the average of 19.1 cents. Live poultry markets were generally steady during April, although weakness was reported in some areas toward the close of the month. Prices held within a relatively narrow range.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1948

May 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Turkey prices in mid-April averaged 37.4 cents per pound, the highest price for the month in 16 years of record. This compares with 30.0 cents a year ago and an average of 22.0 cents. Markets on live turkeys in April were irregular with prices sharply lower in New York at the close of the month. Receipts were increasing and exceeded the limited outlets. The increased receipts reflected the marketing of breeder stock. Dressed turkey markets were steady to firm with prices advancing moderately. Demand was fairly active and light offerings were closely held.

The mid-April cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$4.71 per 100 pounds, the highest for the month in 25 years of record, compared with \$3.92 a year ago and an average of \$2.28. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships on April 15 were less favorable than a year ago or the 10-year average. The turkey-feed ratio was slightly higher than a year ago but still below average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1948

as of
May 1, 1948.

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	1947	Indic.	Average	1947	Indic.
	Average:		harvest:	Average:			Average:		
	1937-46:	1947	1948	1937-46:		1948	1937-46:		1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	291	383	433	24.6	24.0	25.0	7,177	9,192	10,825
N.J.	57	75	81	22.4	25.0	23.0	1,272	1,875	1,863
Pa.	898	929	964	20.4	24.0	22.0	18,458	22,296	21,208
Ohio	1,958	2,179	2,288	21.9	22.5	24.0	42,956	49,028	54,912
Ind.	1,452	1,557	1,760	18.5	23.0	22.5	26,966	35,811	39,600
Ill.	1,584	1,320	1,636	18.2	21.5	19.5	29,474	28,380	31,902
Mich.	825	1,192	1,395	22.5	25.0	26.0	18,706	29,800	36,270
Wis.	42	38	38	18.7	21.5	20.0	769	817	760
Minn.	163	101	78	18.5	19.5	18.0	2,992	1,970	1,404
Iowa	286	154	294	19.2	20.5	17.0	5,389	3,157	4,998
Mo.	1,608	1,321	1,785	14.7	18.5	17.0	23,576	24,438	30,345
S.Dak.	170	354	299	13.3	18.5	15.0	2,387	6,549	4,485
Nebr.	3,124	4,252	3,977	17.0	21.0	17.0	53,442	89,292	67,609
Kans.	11,617	14,855	12,308	14.5	19.3	12.0	167,718	286,702	147,696
Del.	67	67	70	19.1	21.0	19.0	1,281	1,407	1,330
Md.	369	370	388	19.6	21.0	20.5	7,246	7,770	7,954
Va.	514	487	507	15.6	17.5	17.0	8,024	8,522	8,619
W.Va.	106	86	87	16.2	20.5	19.0	1,700	1,763	1,653
N.C.	460	497	411	14.3	17.0	15.0	6,567	8,449	6,165
S.C.	214	264	232	12.8	16.5	11.0	2,735	4,356	2,552
Ga.	183	240	215	11.5	14.0	12.5	2,102	3,360	2,688
Ky.	394	324	330	15.2	16.0	16.0	6,072	5,184	5,280
Tenn.	376	346	373	13.1	15.0	14.0	4,883	5,190	5,222
Ala.	12	10	13	13.2	15.5	14.0	163	155	182
Miss.	1/9	20	12	1/25.2	23.0	24.0	1/222	460	288
Ark.	41	24	28	11.4	15.5	15.5	468	372	434
Okla.	4,756	6,757	6,791	13.4	15.5	11.0	63,680	104,734	74,701
Tex.	3,952	7,310	6,142	11.6	17.0	8.0	45,686	124,270	49,136
Mont.	1,176	1,347	1,434	19.6	17.0	21.5	23,626	22,899	30,831
Idaho	657	840	840	25.7	26.5	25.5	16,973	22,260	21,420
Wyo.	130	218	228	16.9	21.5	20.0	2,376	4,687	4,560
Colo.	1,108	2,404	2,432	17.4	23.5	21.0	20,220	56,494	51,072
N.Mex.	266	629	328	11.1	14.5	10.0	2,951	9,120	3,280
Ariz.	31	28	23	21.8	21.0	21.0	684	588	588
Utah	196	256	278	20.0	22.0	21.0	3,945	5,632	5,838
Nev.	5	6	6	28.0	27.0	25.0	131	162	150
Wash.	1,319	2,074	2,451	28.0	25.0	30.0	37,572	51,850	73,530
Oreg.	635	737	766	24.7	23.0	29.0	15,777	16,951	22,214
Calif.	676	729	745	18.2	16.5	16.0	12,283	12,028	11,920
U.S.	41,724	54,780	52,471	16.6	19.5	16.1	688,606	1,067,970	845,484

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1948
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

Acreage for grain			Yield per acre			Production		
Harvested			Indi-			Indi-		
State	Average	For	Average	1947	May 1,	Average	1947	May 1,
	1937-46	1948		1948			1948	
	Thousand acres			Bu.			Thousand bu.	
N.Y.	17	15	15	17.3	19.0	18.0	296	285
N.J.	16	15	14	16.8	18.0	17.5	270	270
Pa.	51	18	17	14.7	15.5	15.0	746	279
Ohio	53	30	22	16.4	17.0	17.0	872	510
Ind.	102	60	70	13.0	14.0	14.0	1,411	840
Ill.	68	57	63	12.7	14.0	13.0	874	798
Mich.	77	70	71	13.4	16.0	15.0	1,022	1,120
Wis.	172	87	75	11.4	11.5	11.0	2,059	1,000
Minn.	290	164	222	13.7	15.0	14.0	4,180	2,460
Iowa	51	17	18	15.4	15.0	14.5	876	255
Mo.	44	36	42	12.1	13.0	12.5	524	468
N.Dak.	578	323	410	11.5	13.5	14.0	6,765	4,360
S.Dak.	545	347	348	12.0	14.0	12.0	6,681	4,858
Nebr.	371	288	218	11.1	9.0	11.0	4,138	2,592
Kans.	85	57	46	10.8	11.0	10.5	912	627
Del.	13	19	18	13.3	12.5	14.0	170	238
Md.	18	19	18	14.3	14.5	14.5	255	276
Va.	40	27	23	12.6	14.5	14.5	508	392
W.Va.	6	3	3	12.0	12.0	13.0	66	36
N.C.	43	24	23	10.1	14.0	10.5	422	336
S.C.	18	12	10	9.2	11.0	8.5	167	132
Ga.	17	6	5	8.2	9.0	8.0	130	54
Ky.	22	37	26	12.6	14.0	14.5	285	518
Tenn.	39	26	21	9.8	10.5	10.5	380	273
Okla.	86	48	40	9.2	10.0	8.5	787	480
Tex.	16	35	49	9.8	10.0	8.0	152	350
Mont.	36	39	28	11.9	13.0	11.5	434	507
Idaho	6	5	4	14.2	17.0	14.0	80	85
Wyo.	18	7	9	9.8	11.0	11.0	186	77
Colo.	73	27	41	9.6	10.0	9.0	741	470
N.Mex.	8	5	4	9.7	11.5	11.5	78	58
Utah	7	8	6	9.8	10.0	12.0	68	80
Wash.	20	16	18	11.5	10.5	12.0	239	168
Oreg.	36	40	36	13.7	14.0	14.5	496	560
Calif.	11	15	15	11.9	11.0	12.0	129	165
U.S.	3,055	2,022	2,048	12.1	12.8	12.7	37,398	25,977
								25,988

CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1948

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1946 AND 1947 (REVISED)

State:	Acreage		Yield		Production		Season av. price per		Value of	
	harvested		per acre				pound		production	
							rec'd by farmers			
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Cents		Thous. dollars	
Mass.	6,800	7,400	1,579	1,549	10,738	11,462	96.0	107.0	10,311	12,264
Conn.	19,000	19,100	1,424	1,271	27,063	24,280	117.0	117.0	31,652	28,457
N.Y.	800	800	1,350	1,350	1,080	1,080	39.0	31.0	421	335
Pa.	37,900	39,400	1,560	1,485	59,124	58,518	32.6	30.6	19,295	17,933
Ohio	19,800	18,500	1,064	1,142	21,060	21,125	36.4	40.0	7,671	8,456
Ind.	10,500	9,300	1,296	1,099	13,610	10,220	36.0	45.1	4,903	4,607
Wis.	28,300	24,300	1,475	1,479	41,735	35,930	40.5	30.0	16,897	10,765
Minn.	700	600	1,250	1,200	875	720	30.0	25.0	262	180
Mo.	6,600	5,200	1,125	900	7,425	4,680	37.5	43.2	2,784	2,022
Kans.	300	200	1,150	950	345	190	37.0	43.0	128	82
Md.	50,000	48,000	925	800	46,250	38,400	44.5	1/	20,581	17,088
Va.	147,900	139,300	1,209	1,111	178,821	154,752	42.2	38.6	75,533	59,774
W.Va.	3,200	2,800	1,070	1,200	3,424	3,360	39.3	44.3	1,346	1,488
N.C.	811,800	792,600	1,142	1,145	927,425	907,181	49.3	42.0	457,638	380,848
S.C.	145,000	137,000	1,185	1,135	171,825	155,495	48.7	41.8	83,679	64,997
Ga.	105,800	107,900	1,045	1,178	110,537	127,142	43.8	38.9	48,466	49,496
Fla.	23,500	26,500	947	1,020	22,251	27,036	70.7	66.8	15,739	18,054
Ky.	415,700	349,500	1,219	1,102	506,765	385,073	37.3	45.8	188,780	176,422
Tenn.	129,100	115,600	1,323	1,215	170,805	140,500	35.2	41.7	60,116	58,616
Ala.	400	400	720	925	288	370	41.5	36.7	120	136
La.	300	600	500	415	150	249	80.0	60.0	120	149
U.S.	1,963,400	1,845,000	1,182	1,142	2,321,596	2,107,763	45.1	43.3	1,046,442	912,169
1/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price - evaluated at 1946 crop average price.										

OATS

State:	Condition May 1			Percent of total acreage in			Spring oats			Fall or winter oats		
	Average:			Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Percent			Percent			Percent			Percent		
N.C.	1/82	83	80	1/44	33	46	1/56	67	54			
S.C.	79	81	71	16	18	35	84	82	65			
Ga.	79	79	76	14	11	23	86	89	77			
Fla.	77	66	68	33	5	5	67	95	95			
Ala.	80	77	79	25	13	13	75	87	87			
Miss.	79	77	83	17	7	6	83	93	94			
Ark.	78	80	78	52	40	33	48	60	67			
La.	79	74	81	10	7	8	90	93	92			
Okla.	71	76	61	88	76	66	12	24	34			
Tex.	64	68	41	34	33	21	66	67	79			
10 States	71	75	63	44	33	34	56	67	66			
1/ Short-time average.												

CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1948

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1946 AND 1947 (Revised)

May 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

May 1, 1940	Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre	Production		Season av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers		Value of production		
			1946	1947		1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	
			Acres	Acres	Pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Cents	Cents	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
Class 1, Flue-cured:												
	Virginia	11	116,000	111,000	1,190	1,080	138,040	119,880	44.9	38.9	61,980	46,633
	North Carolina	11	311,000	302,000	1,120	1,060	348,320	320,120	45.0	40.1	156,744	128,368
	Total Old Belt	11	427,000	413,000	1,139	1,065	486,360	440,000	45.0	39.8	218,724	175,001
	Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt	12	395,000	387,000	1,150	1,205	454,250	466,335	52.5	43.1	238,481	200,990
	North Carolina	13	96,000	94,000	1,150	1,125	110,400	105,750	51.1	42.7	56,414	45,155
	South Carolina	13	145,000	137,000	1,185	1,135	171,825	155,495	48.7	41.8	83,679	64,997
	Total S. Carolina Belt	13	241,000	231,000	1,171	1,131	282,225	261,245	49.6	42.2	140,033	110,152
	Georgia	14	105,000	107,000	1,045	1,180	109,725	126,260	42.7	37.6	46,853	47,474
	Florida	14	20,400	22,800	940	1,020	19,176	23,256	47.7	39.0	9,147	9,070
	Alabama	14	400	400	720	925	288	370	41.5	36.7	120	136
	Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	125,800	130,200	1,027	1,151	129,189	149,886	43.4	37.8	56,120	56,680
	Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,188,800	1,161,200	1,137	1,135	1,352,024	1,317,466	48.3	41.2	653,418	542,823
Class 2, Fire-cured:												
	Total Virginia Belt	21	15,600	14,300	1,100	975	17,160	13,942	28.8	29.0	4,942	4,043
	Kentucky	22	15,000	14,700	1,150	1,025	17,250	15,068	25.2	28.5	4,347	4,294
	Tennessee	22	36,000	34,000	1,275	1,060	45,900	36,040	27.5	31.1	12,622	11,208
	Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	51,000	48,700	1,238	1,049	63,150	51,108	26.9	30.3	16,969	15,502
	Kentucky	23	20,000	16,600	1,150	1,000	23,000	16,600	22.2	28.0	5,106	4,648
	Tennessee	23	4,800	4,000	1,125	1,000	5,400	4,000	22.3	27.2	1,204	1,088
	Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	24,800	20,600	1,145	1,000	28,400	20,600	22.2	27.8	6,310	5,736
	Total Henderson Stem. Belt. (Ky.)	24	200	200	1,050	1,000	210	200	21.8	25.0	46	50
	Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	91,600	83,800	1,189	1,024	108,920	85,850	26.0	29.5	28,267	25,331
Class 3, Air-cured:												
3A Light Air-cured												
	Ohio	31	14,300	12,500	1,040	1,090	14,872	13,625	36.6	45.0	5,443	6,131
	Indiana	31	10,300	9,100	1,300	1,100	13,390	10,010	36.3	45.5	4,861	4,555
	Missouri	31	6,600	5,200	1,125	900	7,425	4,680	37.5	43.2	2,784	2,022
	Kansas	31	300	200	1,150	950	345	190	37.0	43.0	128	82
	Virginia	31	12,500	11,400	1,575	1,625	19,688	18,525	38.9	45.4	7,659	8,410
	West Virginia	31	3,200	2,800	1,070	1,200	3,424	3,360	39.3	44.3	1,346	1,488
	North Carolina	31	9,800	9,600	1,475	1,560	14,455	14,976	41.5	42.3	5,999	6,335
	Kentucky	31	349,000	290,000	1,225	1,115	427,525	323,350	39.9	49.4	170,582	159,735
	Tennessee	31	83,000	73,000	1,360	1,310	112,880	95,630	39.7	47.2	44,813	45,137
	Total Burley Belt	31	489,000	413,800	1,256	1,170	614,004	484,346	39.7	48.3	243,615	233,895
	Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	50,000	48,000	925	800	46,250	38,400	44.5	1/-	20,581	17,088
	Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	539,000	461,800	1,225	1,132	660,254	522,746	40.0	48.0	264,196	250,983
3B Dark Air-cured:												
	Indiana	35	200	200	1,100	1,050	220	210	19.0	25.0	42	52
	Kentucky	35	17,500	14,500	1,240	1,100	21,700	15,950	22.3	26.1	4,839	4,163
	Tennessee	35	5,300	4,600	1,250	1,050	6,625	4,830	22.3	24.5	1,477	1,183
	Total One Snaker	35	23,000	19,300	1,241	1,088	28,545	20,990	22.3	25.7	6,358	5,398
	Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	14,000	13,500	1,220	1,030	17,080	13,905	22.6	25.4	3,860	3,532
	Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,800	2,600	1,035	925	3,933	2,405	24.2	28.6	952	688
	Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	40,800	35,400	1,215	1,054	49,558	37,300	22.5	25.8	11,170	9,618

CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1948

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1946 AND 1947 (Revised) - Continued

May 1, 1948											
Class and type	Type No.	Acres		Yield per acre	Production		Cents		Value of production		
		1946	1947		1946	1947	1946	1947			
										Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Class 4, Cigar Filler:											
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	37,300	38,800	1,560	1,485	58,188	57,818	32.5	30.5	18,911	17,573
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	5,500	6,000	1,125	1,250	6,188	7,500	36.0	31.0	2,228	2,325
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	42,800	44,800	1,504	1,454	64,376	65,318	32.8	30.6	21,139	19,898
Class 5, Cigar Binder:											
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,680	1,600	168	160	70.0	51.0	118	82
Connecticut	51	9,300	8,900	1,700	1,490	15,810	13,261	74.0	51.0	11,699	6,763
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	9,400	9,000	1,700	1,491	15,978	13,421	74.0	51.0	11,817	6,845
Massachusetts	52	5,100	5,400	1,740	1,750	8,874	9,450	69.0	76.0	6,123	7,182
Connecticut	52	2,500	2,700	1,650	1,470	4,125	3,969	69.0	67.0	2,846	2,659
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	7,600	8,100	1,710	1,657	12,999	13,419	69.0	73.3	8,969	9,841
New York	53	800	800	1,350	1,350	1,080	1,080	39.0	31.0	421	335
Pennsylvania	53	600	600	1,560	1,500	936	900	41.0	40.0	384	360
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,400	1,400	1,440	1,414	2,016	1,980	39.9	35.1	805	695
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	14,300	10,400	1,450	1,450	20,735	15,080	34.7	22.3	7,195	3,363
Wisconsin	55	14,000	12,900	1,500	1,500	21,000	20,850	46.2	35.5	9,702	7,402
Minnesota	55	700	500	1,250	1,200	875	720	30.0	25.0	262	180
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	14,700	14,500	1,488	1,488	21,875	21,570	45.5	35.2	9,964	7,582
Georgia	56	100	100	1,050	700	105	70	55.0	47.0	58	33
Florida	56	100	200	1,050	700	105	140	55.0	47.0	58	66
Total Fla.-Fla. Sun-grown	56	200	300	1,050	700	210	210	55.0	47.0	116	99
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	47,600	43,700	1,551	1,503	73,813	65,680	52.7	43.3	38,866	28,425
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:											
Massachusetts	61	1,600	1,900	1,060	975	1,696	1,852	240.0	270.0	4,070	5,000
Connecticut	61	7,200	7,500	990	940	7,128	7,050	240.0	270.0	17,107	19,035
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,800	9,400	1,003	947	8,824	8,902	240.0	270.0	21,177	24,035
Georgia	62	700	800	1,010	1,015	707	812	220.0	245.0	1,555	1,989
Florida	62	3,000	3,500	990	1,040	2,970	3,640	220.0	245.0	6,534	8,918
Total Fla.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	3,700	4,300	994	1,035	3,677	4,452	220.0	245.0	8,089	10,907
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	12,500	13,700	1,000	975	12,501	13,354	234.0	262.0	29,266	34,942
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	102,900	102,200	1,464	1,410	150,690	144,152	59.2	57.8	89,271	83,265
Class 7, Miscellaneous:											
Indiana Perique	72	300	600	500	415	150	249	80.0	60.0	120	149
Total States	All	1,83,400	1,845,000	1,182	1,142	2,321,596	2,107,763	45.1	43.3	1,046,442	912,169

Sales to date insufficient to establish price - evaluated at 1946 crop average price.

Sales to date insufficient to establish price - evaluated at 1946 crop average price.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1948

May 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

State	ALL HAY			HAY			PASTURE		
	: Stocks on farms May 1 :			: Condition May 1 :			: Condition May 1 :		
	Average :			Average :			Average :		
	: 1937-46 :	1947 :	1948 :	: 1937-46 1/2 :	1947 :	1948 :	: 1937-46 :	1947 :	1948 :
	Thousand tons			Percent			Percent		
Maine	118	135	190	88	93	90	85	91	89
N.H.	46	44	57	88	93	94	84	90	93
Vt.	115	180	207	89	93	91	87	88	88
Mass.	58	110	72	89	92	94	87	93	95
R.I.	4	8	7	88	91	96	80	91	94
Conn.	44	86	64	87	93	92	84	93	88
N.Y.	699	1,031	756	82	85	89	81	81	88
N.J.	58	82	64	81	87	88	80	83	84
Pa.	464	761	584	82	87	90	80	84	89
Ohio	473	623	504	82	83	91	80	81	91
Ind.	422	422	320	82	83	91	82	81	90
Ill.	682	908	762	83	83	84	83	79	87
Mich.	523	554	634	84	81	93	80	75	91
Wis.	1,050	1,244	1,314	85	1/85	1/88	83	81	89
Minn.	842	708	682	81	1/74	1/86	78	72	89
Iowa	898	1,318	876	83	1/88	1/67	84	82	81
Mo.	610	716	791	82	84	84	82	78	83
N.Dak.	527	436	628	73	1/78	1/88	69	70	85
S.Dak.	575	527	475	77	1/84	1/88	74	79	88
Nebr.	595	411	546	78	1/89	1/87	73	83	84
Kans.	270	233	374	80	90	88	76	85	84
Del.	12	16	14	82	89	91	80	88	89
Md.	75	120	104	80	85	83	79	83	85
Va.	213	288	201	81	87	91	80	85	92
N.Va.	116	138	141	81	82	87	77	75	87
N.C.	253	308	278	80	85	85	80	84	84
S.C.	104	94	73	73	79	75	75	81	79
Ga.	183	167	195	75	78	79	78	82	83
Fla.	17	15	19	74	74	84	75	82	82
Ky.	324	491	482	83	86	90	81	82	90
Penn.	380	411	390	80	87	85	80	84	85
Ala.	190	172	137	74	79	77	80	84	84
Miss.	202	189	147	74	84	82	80	84	85
Ark.	241	195	193	78	81	83	83	80	87
La.	43	43	34	78	81	85	82	84	85
Okla.	153	104	136	75	81	78	76	82	78
Tex.	227	189	136	74	82	77	79	85	67
Mont.	602	334	776	83	1/88	1/89	78	87	85
Idaho	234	413	239	89	1/92	1/87	86	90	82
Wyo.	231	323	212	88	1/88	1/89	85	87	85
Colo.	275	245	372	87	1/90	1/92	81	88	88
N.Mex.	55	57	71	81	1/87	1/94	77	79	78
Ariz.	57	44	12	89	1/84	1/89	85	74	80
Utah	101	123	176	88	1/93	1/89	85	89	82
Nev.	78	100	93	88	1/92	1/74	83	89	74
Wash.	199	268	162	88	1/92	1/90	84	92	84
Oreg.	227	284	184	88	1/95	1/92	85	94	87
Calif.	351	306	213	84	1/87	1/80	82	77	76
U.S.	14,218	15,974	15,097	82	85	86	80	82	84
1/ Condition of tame hay.									

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1948

May 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	AND	STATE	Production 1/			
			Average	1945	1946	Indicated
			1936-45			1947
Thousand boxes						
ORANGES:						
California, all			46,532	44,010	53,670	47,100
Navels & Misc. 2/			18,203	17,680	19,670	19,100
Valencias			28,329	26,330	34,000	28,000
Florida, all			33,030	49,800	3/ 53,700	56,000
Early & Midseason			18,125	25,400	3/ 30,500	31,000
Valencias			14,905	24,400	23,200	25,000
Texas, all 2/			2,942	4,800	5,000	5,800
Early & Midseason			1,722	2,880	3,150	3,480
Valencias			1,220	1,920	1,850	2,320
Arizona, all 2/			697	1,210	1,200	760
Navels & Misc.			327	570	600	480
Valencias			371	640	600	280
Louisiana, all 2/			288	330	410	300
5 States 4/			83,488	100,150	113,980	109,960
Total Early & Midseason 5/			38,664	46,860	54,330	54,360
Total Valencias			44,824	53,290	59,650	55,600
TANGERINES:						
Florida			3,190	4,200	3/ 4,700	3,900
All oranges and tangerines:						
5 States 4/			86,678	104,350	118,680	113,860
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all			22,830	32,000	3/ 29,000	31,000
Seedless			8,840	14,000	3/ 14,000	14,000
Other			13,990	18,000	3/ 15,000	17,000
Texas, all			16,121	24,000	6/ 23,300	24,000
Arizona, all			3,031	4,100	6/ 4,100	3,000
California, all			2,611	3,350	3,120	2,360
Desert Valleys			1,115	1,220	1,220	940
Other			1,496	2,130	1,900	1,920
4 States 4/			44,593	63,450	59,520	60,860
LEMONS:						
California 4/			12,186	14,450	13,760	12,200
LIMES:						
Florida 4/			135	200	170	190
May 1 forecast of 1948 crop Fla. Limes						210

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Production includes the following quantities in 1946 not harvested on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): Oranges, Florida Early and Midseason, 900; Tangerines, Florida, 800; Grapefruit, Florida Seedless, 800; Other, 1,800. 4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/ In Calif. and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. 6/ Production includes the following excessive quantities not utilized on account of economic conditions; Tex., 500,000 boxes; Ariz., 923,000 boxes; (480,000 boxes unharvested and 443,000 boxes dumped).

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PEACHES

State	Production 1/							
	Average	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Indicated
	: 1937-46 :	:	:	:	:	:	:	: 1948
Thousand bushels								
N.C.	2,131	2,463	252	2,698	2,172	3,160	2,905	1,921
S.C.	3,151	3,640	406	2,838	6,300	5,994	6,630	3,320
Ga.	5,037	2/6,177	1,530	4,200	7,395	5,628	5,810	3,936
Fla.	89	111	57	103	96	96	64	84
Ala.	1,388	1,430	550	1,200	2,000	1,250	1,525	1,225
Miss.	856	870	406	897	1,134	868	854	812
Ark.	2,190	2,109	648	2,330	2,518	2,479	2,220	2,263
La.	293	319	176	296	320	293	270	290
Okla.	464	477	136	286	734	598	464	206
Tex.	1,698	1,564	812	1,300	2,336	1,856	1,696	961
10 States	17,295	19,160	4,973	16,148	25,005	22,222	22,438	15,018

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 250,000 bushels harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage.

CONDITION MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop and State	Condition May 1			Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average	1947	1948		Average	1947	1948
	: 1937-46 :	:	:		: 1937-46 :	:	:
Percent				Percent			
PEACHES:				CHERRIES:			
California, all	81	88	83	Washington	1/84	72	78
Clingstone	81	88	84	Oregon	1/83	58	94
Freestone	81	88	80	California	69	67	2/69
PEARS:				OTHER CROPS:			
California, all	80	77	69	California			
Bartlett	1/80	77	68	Apples, comm. crop	78	83	77
Other	1/75	79	75	Plums	73	78	2/66
GRAPES:				Prunes	71	75	75
California, all	86	87	86	Apricots	62	55	2/79
Wine varieties	86	82	86	Almonds	60	66	57
Table varieties	86	86	90	Walnuts	33	74	82
Raisin varieties	85	90	84	Florida			
				Avocados	63	67	43
				Blueberries	81	76	86

1/ Short-time average.

2/ May 1 indicated 1948 production in California as follows: Cherries, 28,600 tons compared with 28,000 in 1947; plums, 67,000 tons compared with 74,000 in 1947; apricots, 261,000 tons compared with 165,000 in 1947.

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MAPLE PRODUCTS

State	Trees tapped			Sugar made 1/			Sirup made 1/		
	Average:	1947	1948	Average:	1947	1948	Average:	1947	1948
	1937-46:			1937-46:			1937-46:		
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Maine	134	95	89	7	6	1	22	17	11
N.H.	263	226	219	28	10	11	56	51	41
Vt.	4,013	3,463	3,186	254	191	179	924	777	575
Mass.	195	169	157	27	11	4	54	43	27
N.Y.	2,899	2,874	2,615	126	52	26	679	684	431
Pa.	434	335	340	38	16	15	121	90	61
Ohio	818	543	521	4	0	0	227	160	111
Mich.	492	577	571	11	14	11	107	141	80
Wis.	303	252	227	2	1	0	64	66	48
Md.	40	34	34	10	4	6	19	10	14
10 States	9,592	8,568	7,959	508	305	253	2,273	2,039	1,399

1/ Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

EARLY POTATOES 1/

State	Condition May 1		
	Average	1947	1948
	1937-46		
	Percent		
N.C.	81	80	86
S.C.	78	76	58
Ga.	77	77	70
Fla.	73	61	67
Ala.	77	71	83
Miss.	78	77	80
Ark.	76	82	80
La.	76	70	76
Okla.	76	82	76
Tex.	72	84	77
Calif.	89	90	91
11 States	78	79	80

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

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SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average:	1946	1947	Average:	1946	1947	Average:	1946	1947
	1936-45:			1936-45:			1936-45:		
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Short tons		
Ohio	37	29	26	32	26	21	8.7	9.0	7.2
Mich.	103	106	84	92	95	66	8.6	8.6	6.8
Nebr.	69	69	82	64	60	71	12.5	13.8	11.3
Mont.	76	82	82	71	73	77	11.8	12.2	11.7
Idaho	64	92	116	59	76	103	14.2	16.8	17.1
Wyo.	44	40	39	41	36	36	11.8	11.7	12.7
Colo.	158	172	176	147	153	168	12.9	12.5	15.2
Utah	44	45	47	42	41	45	13.4	13.9	16.4
Calif. 1/	140	135	164	129	122	156	15.2	17.0	18.6
Other States	115	134	152	104	120	138	11.1	12.8	13.0
U.S.	849	904	968	781	802	881	12.3	13.2	14.2

State	Production			Season av. price per		Value of	
	Average:	1946	1947	ton rec'd by farmers 2/		production	
	1936-45:			1946	1947	1946	1947
	Thousand short tons			Dollars		Thousand dollars	
Ohio	291	234	151	13.80	12.90	3,229	1,948
Mich.	803	814	446	13.80	13.30	11,233	5,932
Nebr.	805	825	805	10.30	11.40	8,498	9,177
Mont.	839	891	899	10.90	12.30	9,712	11,058
Idaho	846	1,274	1,761	11.50	11.90	14,651	20,956
Wyo.	489	421	457	10.90	11.90	4,589	5,438
Colo.	1,887	1,920	2,548	10.10	11.50	19,392	29,302
Utah	553	568	740	10.70	11.60	6,078	8,584
Calif. 1/	1,939	2,079	2,897	11.40	12.30	23,701	35,633
Other States	1,164	1,536	1,800	11.20	11.40	17,168	20,560
U.S.	9,617	10,562	12,504	11.20	11.90	118,251	148,588

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

2/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of approximately \$2.55 per ton in 1946 and \$2.50 in 1947. Includes price support payments of approximately \$1.20 per ton in 1947.

BEET SUGAR

State	Production 1/		
	Average:	1946	1947
	1936-45:		
	Thousand short tons		
Ohio	33	31	16
Mich.	124	144	71
Nobr.	101	93	103
Mont.	126	117	126
Idaho	112	144	227
Wyo.	73	58	66
Colo.	289	272	378
Utah	78	70	105
Calif.	304	294	411
Other States	147	200	209
U.S.	1,387	1,423	1,712

SUGAR BEET PULP

Item	Average		
	1936-45	1946	1947
	Thousand short tons		
Molasses pulp	151	165	183
Dried pulp	96	130	127
Moist pulp	1,482	1,434	1,869

1/ The production of sugar by States does not correspond with production of beets since considerable quantities of beets are processed in States other than where produced. Sugar is credited to the State in which it was manufactured.

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SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre			Cane production		
	Average: 1946 : 1947			Average: 1946 : 1947			Average: 1946 : 1947		
	: 1936-45: :			: 1936-45: :			: 1936-45: :		
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
For sugar:									
Louisiana	244.6	255	258	19.6	17.6	15.7	4,812	4,488	4,051
Florida	24.8	31.7	34.7	31.9	32.7	26.6	784	1,037	923
Total	269.4	286.7	292.7	20.7	19.3	17.0	5,596	5,525	4,974
For seed:									
Louisiana	22.6	23	27	19.3	17.6	15.7	426	405	424
Florida	.8	1.1	1.4	35.0	33.2	28.0	27	37	39
Total	23.4	24.1	28.4	19.9	18.3	16.3	452	442	463
For sugar and seed:									
Louisiana	267.2	278	285	19.6	17.6	15.7	5,238	4,893	4,475
Florida	25.5	32.8	36.1	32.0	32.7	26.6	811	1,074	962
U. S. Total	292.7	310.8	321.1	20.6	19.2	16.9	6,049	5,967	5,437

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: PRICE AND VALUE

State	Season av. price per short ton			Value of production		
	received by farmers 1/					
	: 1946 : 1947			: 1946 : 1947		
	Dollars			Thousand dollars		
For sugar:						
Louisiana	6.55	7.20	29,396	29,167		
Florida	6.95	7.65	7,207	7,061		
Total	6.62	7.28	36,603	36,228		
For seed:						
Louisiana	--	--	--	--		
Florida	--	--	--	--		
Total	--	--	--	--		
For sugar and seed:						
Louisiana	6.55	7.20	32,049	32,220		
Florida	6.95	7.65	7,464	7,359		
U. S. Total	6.62	7.28	39,513	39,579		

PRODUCTS OF CANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR

State	Sugar per ton of			Raw sugar produced			Molasses 2/, including		
	cane, 96° equivalent:			96° equivalent :			blackstrap		
	Average: 1946 : 1947			Average: 1946 : 1947			Average: 1946 : 1947		
	: 1936-45: :			: 1936-45: :			: 1936-45: :		
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
Louisiana	160	148	147	385	331	297	32,963	33,282	26,822
Florida	191	181	171	75	94	79	4,729	6,711	5,400
U. S. Total	165	154	151	461	425	376	37,692	39,993	32,222

1/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of approximately \$1.33 per ton in 1946 and \$1.34 in 1947.

2/ Edible molasses not produced in Florida.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1937-46	May 1 1946	1947	1948
		Pounds		
Me.	15.4	16.6	16.9	14.6
N.H.	15.4	16.6	16.8	15.5
Vt.	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.4
Mass.	18.9	18.1	19.8	19.4
Conn.	18.7	17.4	18.2	19.3
N.Y.	20.8	21.1	22.6	21.8
N.J.	21.6	21.8	22.0	22.8
Pa.	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.4
N. Atl.	19.49	19.78	20.63	20.24
Ohio	17.2	18.7	17.9	18.3
Ind.	16.3	18.4	16.9	17.8
Ill.	17.4	19.3	18.3	18.1
Mich.	19.6	21.3	21.4	21.1
Wis.	20.3	22.2	22.5	22.5
E. N. Cent.	18.72	20.59	20.23	20.52
Minn.	19.0	21.1	20.8	21.4
Iowa	17.2	19.3	19.3	19.2
Mo.	12.3	14.5	12.8	15.0
N. Dak.	15.1	16.4	16.4	16.7
S. Dak.	13.7	16.2	14.4	15.0
Nebr.	15.8	18.5	18.4	19.2
Kans.	16.4	17.8	17.9	18.3
W. N. Cent.	15.94	17.99	17.65	18.32
Md.	16.6	18.1	18.4	18.6
Va.	12.3	14.1	13.7	15.5
W. Va.	11.2	13.0	12.9	13.1
N. C.	12.4	13.5	13.9	14.3
S. C.	10.5	11.4	11.5	11.6
Ga.	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.4
S. Atl.	12.18	13.76	13.51	14.53
Ky.	12.4	14.7	13.7	13.4
Tenn.	11.6	12.5	12.9	13.4
Ala.	9.4	10.0	10.3	10.3
Miss.	8.1	9.0	8.7	9.5
Ark.	9.8	10.2	9.8	10.9
Okla.	12.7	13.0	12.7	13.2
Tex.	10.0	9.3	9.6	9.9
S. Cent.	10.79	11.50	11.33	11.52
Mont.	16.9	18.4	17.3	18.3
Idaho	19.5	21.0	21.1	21.7
Wyo.	15.1	18.6	17.7	18.4
Colo.	16.3	17.2	18.7	18.2
Utah	18.6	21.1	19.2	21.5
Wash.	21.1	22.5	23.7	21.9
Oreg.	20.2	20.6	21.7	21.0
Calif.	22.0	22.5	22.6	22.5
West	19.32	21.12	21.34	21.05
U.S.	16.07	17.52	17.44	17.77

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
May 1, 1948

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during April		100 layers		During April		Jan.-April incl.	
Division	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	1,843	1,750	1,896	1,818	35	32	137	135
N.H.	1,800	1,790	1,764	1,803	32	32	134	131
Vt.	754	760	2,034	1,938	15	15	60	59
Mass.	4,004	3,992	1,890	1,971	76	79	315	309
R.I.	456	424	1,932	1,983	9	8	34	32
Conn.	2,626	2,319	1,770	1,770	46	41	188	181
N.Y.	11,634	12,292	1,794	1,803	209	222	819	841
N.C.	7,806	7,744	1,764	1,845	138	143	532	518
Pa.	17,288	17,828	1,812	1,842	313	328	1,164	1,186
N.Atl.	48,211	48,899	1,811	1,841	873	900	3,383	3,392
Ohio	15,360	15,060	1,776	1,884	273	284	960	1,002
Ind.	12,884	12,740	1,893	1,947	244	248	827	855
Ill.	18,282	16,938	1,776	1,830	325	310	1,079	1,052
Mich.	9,846	9,456	1,722	1,776	170	168	602	600
Wis.	15,150	14,884	1,662	1,728	252	257	925	918
E.N.Cent.	71,522	69,078	1,767	1,834	1,264	1,267	4,393	4,427
Minn.	23,696	23,434	1,764	1,794	418	420	1,574	1,537
Iowa	27,786	27,813	1,785	1,812	496	504	1,734	1,762
Mo.	18,754	17,861	1,875	1,968	352	352	1,132	1,103
N.Dak.	4,143	3,876	1,692	1,677	70	65	215	201
S.Dak.	7,614	7,948	1,806	1,821	138	145	454	441
Nebr.	12,544	11,496	1,866	1,875	234	216	803	745
Kans.	13,116	12,622	1,938	1,914	254	242	887	798
W.N.Cent.	107,653	105,050	1,823	1,851	1,962	1,944	6,799	6,587
Del.	821	808	1,722	1,845	14	15	50	52
Md.	3,216	3,149	1,785	1,830	57	58	193	192
Va.	8,126	7,206	1,791	1,845	146	133	490	451
W.Va.	3,114	3,044	1,860	1,896	58	58	182	177
N.C.	8,072	7,001	1,644	1,746	133	122	407	363
S.C.	3,073	2,966	1,434	1,443	44	43	133	124
Ga.	5,508	5,314	1,410	1,464	78	78	240	235
Fla.	1,656	1,802	1,560	1,638	26	30	91	96
S.Atl.	33,586	31,290	1,655	1,716	556	537	1,786	1,690
Ky.	8,748	8,143	1,797	1,890	157	154	495	473
Tenn.	8,116	7,883	1,644	1,722	133	136	412	401
Ala.	5,380	5,249	1,506	1,578	81	83	248	233
Miss.	5,238	4,970	1,365	1,410	71	70	207	187
Ark.	5,367	5,246	1,635	1,626	88	85	241	219
La.	3,016	2,931	1,392	1,494	42	44	119	116
Okla.	8,768	8,438	1,818	1,866	159	157	537	505
Tex.	21,094	20,442	1,740	1,746	367	357	1,188	1,110
S.Cent.	65,727	63,302	1,671	1,716	1,098	1,086	3,447	3,244
Mont.	1,433	1,478	1,752	1,788	25	26	86	87
Idaho	1,876	1,784	1,848	1,851	35	33	121	114
Wyo.	666	621	1,842	1,851	12	11	39	38
Colo.	2,632	2,540	1,770	1,845	47	47	157	165
N.Mex.	916	876	1,704	1,713	16	15	53	48
Ariz.	531	557	1,698	1,686	9	9	33	34
Utah	2,616	2,668	1,725	1,770	45	47	161	167
Nev.	250	260	1,860	1,830	5	5	15	17
Wash.	3,911	3,702	1,812	1,833	71	68	275	269
Oreg.	2,816	2,480	1,872	1,872	53	46	189	180
Calif.	13,485	14,482	1,800	1,815	243	263	898	999
West.	31,132	31,448	1,802	1,813	561	570	2,027	2,118
U.S.	357,831	349,067	1,765	1,806	6,314	6,304	21,835	21,458

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-CP- 5/10/48 - 6700
Permit No. 1001

PAUL C. STARK
PROD. & MKTG. ADMIN., USDA
FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROG. BR.
4-1-47
ML-B

